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Understanding the Impact of Leverage on Earnings Management: A Bibliometric Analysis

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Abstract

This study conducts a comprehensive bibliometric analysis of research on leverage and earnings management, using data from the SCOPUS database and the VOSviewer tool to examine over 80 publications from 1981 to 2024. The analysis highlights a substantial increase in scholarly output, with publications rising from 54 in 2015 to 142 in 2023, indicating a growing academic interest in this area. Peaks in research activity were notably observed in 2020 and 2023, reflecting intensified focus and significant advancements. Key contributors include prominent institutions such as the University of Thessaly and the University of Economics Ho Chi Minh City, alongside influential scholars like Bowen, Robert M., and Lacey, John M. The keyword analysis reveals "Earnings Management" and "Leverage" as central themes, while co-citation analysis underscores the foundational impact of authors like Shleifer, Dechow, and Myers. This bibliometric review provides a valuable overview of research trends, institutional contributions, and core themes, offering insights into the evolving landscape of leverage and earnings management. The findings shed light on the trajectory of academic interest and highlight key players and thematic areas that will guide future research directions in this field.

Keywords

Leverage, Earnings Management, Debt, Financial Performance, Bibliometric Analysis

1.0 Introduction

Earnings management is the act of deliberately altering financial statements by management to achieve specific financial outcomes. According to Healy and Wahlen (1999), this approach has the potential to impact how stakeholders perceive a company's financial health and performance. The desire to achieve or exceed benchmarks frequently motivates earnings management, which is evident in both accruals and real business activities (Roychowdhury, 2006). The act of earnings manipulation raises significant issues regarding financial information transparency and accountability, making it a critical area of study in accounting research.

Leverage, which refers to the utilization of borrowed funds to increase financial performance, is a crucial determinant that influences earnings management (Dechow et al., 1995). Scholars have extensively examined the relationship between leverage and earnings management, as high leverage imposes a significant financial burden on firms, potentially leading to more aggressive earnings management practices to maintain financial ratios and meet debt covenants (Jones, 1991). The influence of leverage on earnings management is particularly significant because of the potential for increased risk and the implications for financial reporting and corporate governance.

Recent research has highlighted various aspects of how leverage influences earnings management. Studies indicate that firms with high leverage are more likely to engage in earnings management, particularly to avoid violating debt covenants or to meet performance targets (Kothari et al., 2005). Other research, however, suggests that the effect of leverage on earnings management may differ depending on specific factors such as a firm's size and industry (Schipper, 1989). Given the complexity of this relationship, a bibliometric analysis offers a valuable approach to comprehensively understanding the evolution of research on leverage and earnings management. Bibliometric methods enable the systematic analysis of academic literature to identify trends, key authors, and influential studies in this area (Zupic & Čater, 2015). By systematically examining citation patterns, co-citations, keyword co-occurrence, co-authorship networks, and bibliographic coupling, this study aims to offer a comprehensive overview of the scholarly output in the field. It will highlight influential authors and institutions, identify key research themes, and uncover emerging trends, thereby enhancing the academic discourse and practical applications related to Leverage and Earnings Management (Hassan, 2018). This paper aims to conduct a bibliometric analysis of the literature concerning the impact of leverage on earnings management, shedding light on the development of research themes and identifying gaps in the existing literature. As such, the following are the research questions of the study:

- RQ1. What is the pattern of annual publication trends?
- RQ2. Which affiliations are the most productive?
- RQ3. Which articles have the highest citation count?
- RQ4. What is the most frequently used author keyword?
- RQ5. Which articles have the highest co-citation count?

The remainder of the paper is organized as follows: Section 2 reviews the existing literature on leverage and earnings management, focusing on key trends, methodologies, and research gaps. Section 3 outlines the research methodology used in this study, detailing the bibliometric tools and techniques applied for analyzing the relevant literature. Section 4 presents and discusses the findings from the bibliometric analysis, highlighting significant patterns, trends, and influential contributions within the field of leverage and earnings management. Finally, Section 5 summarizes the results, offering conclusions on the evolution and impact of leverage on earnings management, and provides insights into future research directions and practical applications for enhancing financial reporting and management practices in this area.

2.0 Literature Review

2.1 Overview of Earnings Management

Earnings management is a critical area of study in financial accounting, reflecting how managers can influence reported financial outcomes through various practices. This section provides an in-depth overview of earnings management, including its definition, techniques, and significance, drawing on the foundational work of key authors in the field. Earnings management can be broadly defined as the deliberate alteration of financial reports to achieve specific outcomes, often to meet financial targets, influence contractual outcomes, or enhance the perception of the company's financial health. Healy and Wahlen (1999) describe earnings management as the manipulation of financial statements to present a company's financial performance in a more favorable light than what is truly reflected by its underlying economic reality.

Earnings management techniques are generally classified into two main types: accrual-based earnings management (AEM) and real earnings management (REM). On one hand, an AEM is a technique that involves manipulating accounting accruals to influence reported earnings without affecting actual cash flows. Jones (1991) provided the classic framework for understanding AEM, developing a model to distinguish between normal and abnormal accruals, highlighting managers' ability to use accruals to adjust earnings. Later extensions of Jones's work, such as the modified Jones model by Dechow et al. (1995), further refined the approach by accounting for changes in revenue, property, plant, and equipment. On the other hand, unlike AEM, REM involves making operational decisions that affect cash flows to influence reported earnings. For instance, managers might alter the timing of sales, cut discretionary expenditures, or adjust production levels to manipulate reported earnings. Roychowdhury (2006) conducted significant research on REM, demonstrating how firms engage in such practices to achieve short-term financial goals, often at the expense of long-term value creation.

The significance of earnings management in financial reporting is multifaceted. First, it allows firms to smooth earnings and avoid large fluctuations that might potentially disrupt investors or affect stock prices (Kothari et al., 2005). This can be particularly important for companies seeking to maintain stable performance metrics or meet regulatory and contractual obligations. However, earnings management can undermine the reliability and integrity of financial statements, leading to potential misrepresentation of a company's financial health. Schipper (1989) noticed that earnings management practices have the potential to manipulate the actual economic performance of a firm, which may mislead investors, creditors, and other stakeholders. This misrepresentation can have far-reaching consequences, including poor investment decisions, regulatory penalties, and a loss of market trust.

While earnings management is a common practice, it is also a contentious issue. The debate centers on the ethical implications of manipulating financial reports and the balance between legitimate management discretion and deceptive practices. The work of Bushman and Landsman (2010) provides a critical perspective on the trade-offs involved, arguing that while some degree of earnings management may be beneficial for providing more useful information to stakeholders, excessive manipulation can erode financial transparency and accountability. In summary, earnings management remains a complex and evolving area of financial reporting, influenced by various techniques and shaped by both practical and ethical considerations. Understanding the mechanisms and implications of earnings management is crucial for assessing the quality of financial information and ensuring the effective functioning of capital markets.

2.2 Impact of Leverage on Earnings Management

Leverage, as a financial strategy, has long been scrutinized for its influence on earnings management practices. Researchers have consistently explored how different aspects of leverage affect the behavior of firms regarding earnings manipulation.

2.2.1 Influence of Leverage on Earnings Management

The literature on leverage and earnings management highlights the significance of leverage as a key variable in understanding earnings management practices. Early research, such as that by Amertha et al. (2014), provides insights into the role of leverage in earnings management within the Indonesian context. This was further reinforced by Ghofir and Yusuf (2020), who demonstrated that both firm size and leverage are crucial determinants of earnings management practices. More recent research by Christiana et al. (2020)

extends this understanding by examining how financial ratios, including leverage, influence earnings management. Alsaadi (2024) further supports these findings, emphasizing the importance of leverage in shaping earnings management practices within the Saudi Arabian context. This body of work underscores the critical role of leverage in influencing earnings management across different geographic and economic environments.

In addition, the literature consistently highlights a positive relationship between leverage and earnings management, driven by financial pressure and the need to meet debt obligations. Jelinek (2007) established a relationship between rising leverage and increased earnings manipulation, attributing this to financial pressure faced by firms. Building on this, Ardison et al. (2013) reported similar findings in Brazil, where higher leverage was associated with increased earnings manipulation, driven by financial covenants and performance expectations. Anagnostopoulou and Tsekrekos (2017) further explored the dual effects of financial leverage on both real and accrual-based earnings management. They discovered that while higher leverage often leads to more aggressive earnings management due to increased scrutiny, it can also restrict a firm's flexibility in managing earnings. In a study focused on Pakistan's manufacturing sector, Asim and Ismail (2019) confirmed that leverage significantly influences earnings management, with firms adjusting earnings to meet debt requirements. Most recently, Awuye and Aubert (2022) analyzed how highly leveraged firms employ a combination of discretionary accruals and real earnings management strategies, further reinforcing the positive relationship between leverage and earnings management practices across different contexts.

Studies have explored the relationship between leverage and earnings management, highlighting the role of moderating variables. Ruwanti et al. (2019) found that while leverage significantly influences earnings management, corporate governance mechanisms play a crucial role in moderating this effect. Ruslim and Muspyta (2021) found that high leverage, combined with profitability, can affect earnings management practices, suggesting that firms with high leverage and profitability may engage in earnings management to maintain favorable financial ratios and reduce debt costs.

2.2.2 Regional Evidence and Sectoral Insights

The relationship between leverage and earnings management is a critical area of investigation in financial accounting, with its dynamics varying across different regional and sectoral contexts. Research in South Asia has shown that increased leverage often leads to more aggressive earnings management practices. Studies in India (Kaushik & Kumar, 2018) and Pakistan (Naz, 2023) have found that firms with high leverage are more likely to manipulate earnings to maintain stability. Southeast Asia also provides additional insights, with evidence from Indonesia showing that leverage and firm size significantly impact earnings management practices (Nadilla et al., 2019). Further supporting these findings, Kalbuana et al. (2021) highlight that leverage, firm size, and return on assets (ROA) also significantly impact earnings management. Furthermore, factors like company age and audit quality moderate the effect of leverage on earnings management (Kalbuana, Suryati & Pertiwi, 2022). In Western Europe, the French market has been examined, finding a significant association between higher leverage and increased accrual-based manipulation (Lazzem & Jilani, 2018). This study contributes to understanding how leverage impacts earnings management in developed markets, contrasting findings from emerging economies.

While Saleh et al. (2020) highlight leverage's significant role in earnings management and quality in emerging markets, where firms manipulate earnings to enhance perceived financial performance, there is study that analyse the impact of leverage on earning management in the drug industry (Shirzad & Haghghi, 2015). The study reveals that higher leverage leads to increased earnings manipulation within the sector, suggesting that firms in the drug industry may use leverage to manage earnings more aggressively to meet financial targets.

In addition, other researchers focus on the impact of ownership structure and board features on earnings management. In Spain, Saona et al. (2020) highlight how leverage interacts with ownership and board characteristics to influence earnings management practices. Their findings suggest that ownership concentration and board composition can moderate the effects of leverage on earnings management. Meanwhile, Surjandari et al. (2021) examine the combined effects of good corporate governance, leverage, and firm size on earnings management in Indonesia. Their study finds that while leverage significantly influences earnings management, the presence of good corporate governance and firm size also plays important roles in shaping earnings management practices.

Findings from various regions and market sectors illustrate how leverage affects earnings management across different economic environments. Comparing these regional and sectoral insights will provide a nuanced understanding of how leverage influences earnings management practices globally.

2.2.3 Country-Specific Case Studies

Across different countries, the interaction between leverage and earnings management is influenced by various factors. Saona et al. (2020)'s study in Spain reveals that firms with higher leverage and certain ownership and board structures may engage in more aggressive earnings management, emphasizing the importance of corporate governance. In Indonesia, some researchers suggest that leverage is a key determinant of earnings management, influenced by governance structures, firm characteristics (Surjandari et al., 2021) and ROA (Kalbuana et al., 2021). In addition, Vietnam's manufacturing sector is significantly impacted by leverage (Tran and Dang, 2021; Tran, 2022 & Van & Hung, 2022). Tran (2022) particularly focuses on the period from 2017 to 2019, revealing that firms used high levels of debt to influence their earnings reports, leading to more pronounced earnings management. The role of ownership structure also plays a role, with firms with different ownership configurations exhibiting varying degrees of earnings manipulation (Tran & Dang, 2021). Furthermore, Van and Hung (2022) find that financial constraints can intensify the effect of leverage on earnings management, with firms facing financial difficulties resorting to more aggressive practices to manage their financial pressures. Finally, in Korea, Tulcanaza-Prieto et al. (2020) found that high leverage in Korea leads to increased real earnings management, as firms may make operational adjustments to meet financial targets and manage debt-related pressures.

The reviewed literature consistently demonstrates that leverage has a major influence on earnings management across various countries. The main conclusion is that more leverage typically results in more assertive manipulation of earnings. However, the interplay between additional elements such as corporate governance, ownership structure, and financial limitations also has a crucial impact.

2.3 Previous Bibliometric Studies on Earnings Management

Recent bibliometric studies have significantly improved our understanding of earnings management by mapping its evolution, identifying key trends, and highlighting influential contributions. Bui (2024) provides a comprehensive review of earnings management research, tracing its historical development, current state, and future directions. Similarly, Abraham and Kumar (2023) and Bansal (2023) who review the evolution of earnings management research over several decades by highlighting theoretical developments and focusing on emerging issues, empirical findings and future prospects.

Some other studies present a comprehensive bibliometric mapping of publication trends. The studies by Altarawneh et al. (2023), Haugland Sundkvist et al. (2022), and Vagner et al. (2021) utilize bibliometric analysis to explore publication trends, with each focusing on different aspects of the research view. Altarawneh et al. (2023) concentrate on major themes and research hotspots, while Haugland Sundkvist et al. (2022) provide a detailed analysis of evolving research themes and key milestones. Vagner et al. (2021) offer a quantitative assessment of the field, highlighting significant research contributions and themes. Additionally, Nyabakora (2023) specifically examines earnings management in public companies, using bibliometric analysis to identify research trends and gaps in the literature. Lastly, Gayas Ahmad et al. (2023) and Vieira et al. (2021) contribute to the understanding of earnings management practices through bibliometric analysis, shedding light on the truthfulness and accuracy of earnings reports.

These bibliometric studies improve the understanding of earnings management by offering a comprehensive analysis of its research path, major contributions, and future directions. They provide essential perspectives on the advancement of the discipline, aiding in the identification of significant themes and potential areas for future research.

3.0 Research Methodology

The data for this bibliometric analysis was obtained from the SCOPUS database, renowned for its comprehensive coverage of peer-reviewed literature across multiple disciplines. Publications spanning from 1981 to 2024, including articles, reviews, and conference papers on leverage and earnings management, were selected. Keywords such as "leverage," "earnings management," and "debt" were used, with a focus on English-language documents to ensure uniformity. VOSviewer was utilized for constructing and visualizing bibliometric networks, including co-authorship, co-citation, and keyword co-occurrence networks (Van Eck & Waltman, 2010). Its ability to manage large datasets and produce detailed graphical representations makes it well-suited for uncovering research patterns and trends in the field.

To ensure relevance, a search string was employed:

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TITLE-ABS-KEY ( ( *leverage* ) AND ( *debt* ) AND ( *earnings AND management* ) )  
AND ( LIMIT-TO ( SUBJAREA , "BUSI" ) OR LIMIT-TO ( SUBJAREA , "ECON" ) OR  
LIMIT-TO ( SUBJAREA , "SOCI" ) ) AND ( LIMIT-TO ( DOCTYPE , "ar" ) OR LIMIT-TO  
( DOCTYPE , "cp" ) OR LIMIT-TO ( DOCTYPE , "ch" ) OR LIMIT-TO ( DOCTYPE , "re"  
) ) AND ( LIMIT-TO ( LANGUAGE , "English" ) )
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This search strategy initially yielded over 1,000 documents. Titles and abstracts were meticulously reviewed to exclude unrelated papers (Hassan et al., 2023). Following this screening process, the final dataset comprises 83 articles and reviews, covering a period from 1981 to 2024.

4.0 Results and Discussion

This section analyzes the results of this study, a bibliometric analysis focusing on Leverage and Earnings Management. The analysis explores citation counts, co-citations, keyword co-occurrence, co-authorship networks, and bibliographic coupling to provide a comprehensive view of how Leverage impacts Earnings Management. The findings highlight significant trends in research activity, including a marked increase in publications over recent years. Leading authors and institutions are identified, alongside prominent research themes such as types of Earnings Management and related research areas. The study also reveals major contributions and thematic clusters, uncovering gaps in the existing literature. These insights are crucial for understanding the evolving landscape of Leverage and Earnings Management and offer a solid foundation for future research, aiming to advance knowledge and drive practical applications in the field of Earnings Management.

4.1 Documents by Year

Documents by Year in bibliometric analysis monitor the number of publications per year in a specific research area, revealing trends, shifts in focus, and changes in research activity over time. This metric helps researchers track the evolution of a field, identify emerging trends, and detect gaps in the literature, offering insights into the overall progression and development of academic interest.

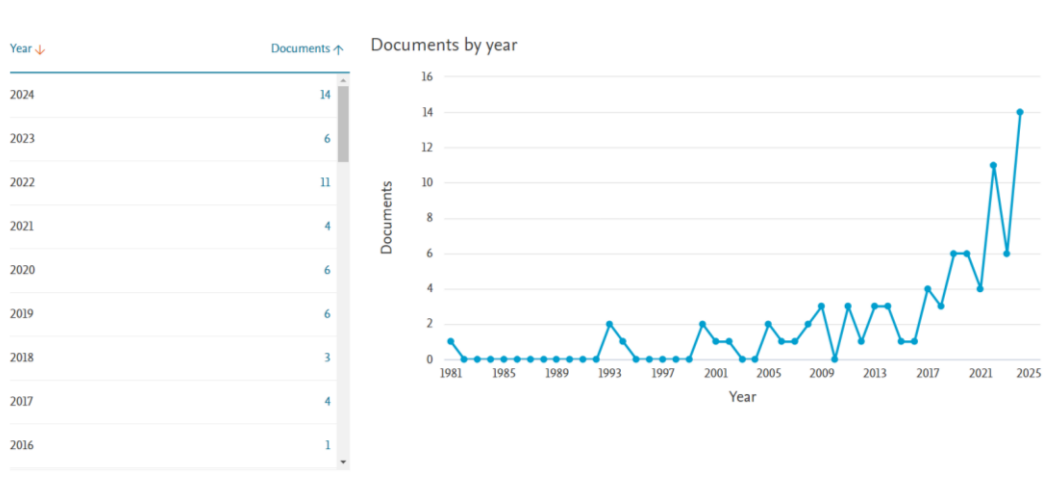


Figure 1: Documents by Year
Source: Scopus

Figure 1 illustrates the distribution of documents on Leverage and Earnings Management by year, showcasing the evolving focus and scholarly interest in this area over time. The figure highlights a significant peak in publications in 2024, with 14 documents, reflecting a current surge in research activity. This spike may indicate a growing recognition of the importance of the relationship between leverage and earnings management in contemporary financial contexts. The data also reveals intermittent periods of lower publication volumes, such as in the years 2010 and 2004, suggesting fluctuations in research focus or availability of relevant studies. The steady increase in recent years, especially from 2021 onwards, emphasizes a rising academic interest and potentially the influence of emerging trends or new theoretical developments in the field. This temporal analysis provides valuable context for understanding the development of research themes and identifying periods of intensified scholarly attention in the domain of leverage and earnings management.

4.2 Documents by Affiliation

Documents by Affiliation assess the distribution of scholarly publications across various institutions, highlighting leading research centers and their contributions to a field. This metric reveals institutional productivity and collaboration dynamics, offering insights into the academic impact and influence of different organizations on the research topic.

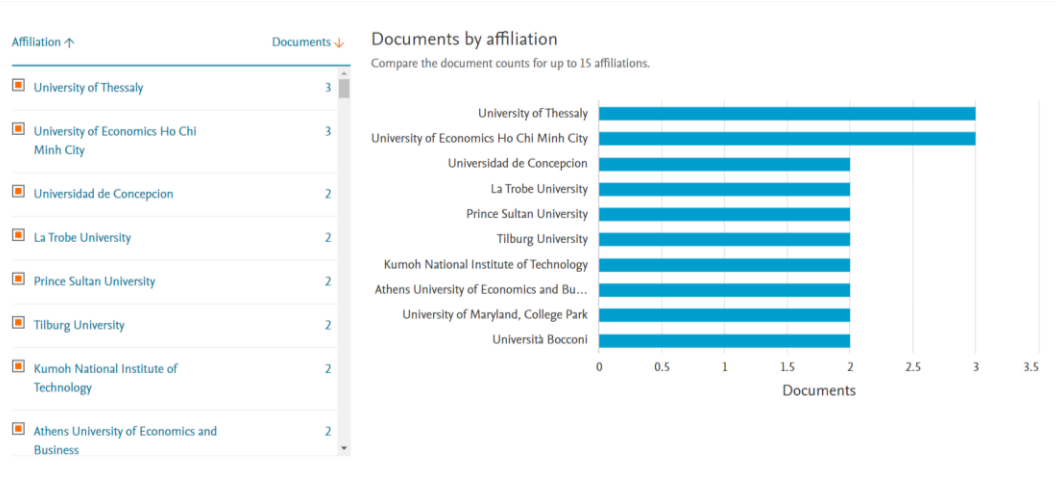


Figure 2: Documents by Affiliation
Source: Scopus

Figure 2 presents the distribution of documents on Leverage and Earnings Management by institutional affiliation, highlighting the key contributors to this research domain. The data indicates that several universities have significantly contributed to the scholarly literature, with institutions such as the University of Thessaly and the University of Economics Ho Chi Minh City each authoring three documents. Other prominent contributors include Universidad de Concepci n, La Trobe University, and Prince Sultan University, each with two documents. This distribution reflects a diverse range of global academic institutions engaged in advancing the field, suggesting a broad and interdisciplinary approach to the study of leverage and earnings management. The concentration of contributions among these universities underscores their pivotal roles in shaping research trends and theoretical advancements in this area. This overview provides insights into the academic networks and institutional contributions that drive the development of knowledge on leverage and earnings management.

4.3 Citation by authors

Citations by Authors measures how often an author's publications are cited by other researchers. This metric reflects the author's impact and influence within their field, with higher citation counts indicating significant recognition and contribution to the discipline. It helps identify leading scholars, track research trends, and understand the academic network's dynamics.



Figure 3: Citation by Authors
Source: Scopus

Figure 3 illustrates the impact of leading authors in the field of Leverage and Earnings Management, measured by the number of citations their publications have received. Bowen, Robert M., Lacey, John M., and Noreen, Eric W. stand out as the most influential authors, each receiving 170 citations, reflecting the significant impact of their research on the academic community. Following closely are Markarian, Garen, Pozza, Lorenzo, and Prencipe, Annalisa, each with 148 citations, highlighting their substantial contributions to the discourse. Renneboog, Luc, with 119 citations, and Ahmed, Kamran and Saleh, Norman Mohd, both with 116 citations, also demonstrate considerable influence in the field. Finally, An, Zhe, with 86 citations, rounds out the list of top-cited authors. The citation counts indicate the recognition and utilization of these scholars' work in the ongoing exploration and understanding of leverage and earnings management, underscoring their roles as key thought leaders in this research domain.

4.4 Co-occurrence

Co-occurrence in bibliometric analysis refers to the simultaneous appearance of specific keywords within research documents. It reveals patterns and key areas of focus by showing how often certain terms are used together. This analysis helps identify research trends, thematic clusters, and the relationships between concepts, providing insights into the structure and evolution of academic discourse.

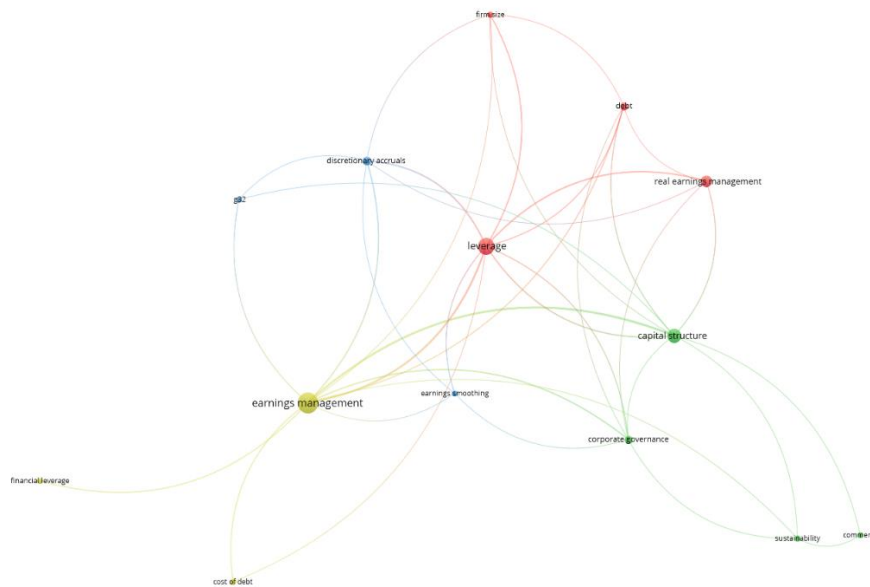


Figure 4: Co-occurrences
Source: Scopus

Figure 4 provides an overview of the most frequent keywords in the bibliometric analysis of research on Leverage and Earnings Management, highlighting the key areas of focus within this academic domain. The term "Earnings Management" appears most frequently with 32 occurrences, indicating its central role in literature. "Leverage," with 21 occurrences, further underscores the significance of this financial metric in studies related to earnings manipulation. "Capital Structure" (15 occurrences) and "Real Earnings Management" (10 occurrences) also feature prominently, reflecting the importance of financial strategies and real actions in influencing earnings reports. Keywords such as "Discretionary Accruals" (6 occurrences), "Corporate Governance" (5 occurrences), and "Debt" (5 occurrences) suggest a strong emphasis on the mechanisms and implications of earnings management practices. Additionally, terms like

"Firm Size," "Earnings Smoothing," and "Sustainability," each with 3 occurrences, point to the broader contextual factors considered in the analysis of earnings management and leverage. This co-occurrence analysis demonstrates the interconnectedness of these concepts and highlights the multifaceted nature of research in this field.

4.5 Co- citations

Co-citation by cited authors refers to the frequency with which two or more authors are cited together in later research papers. When different studies frequently cite the same pairs or groups of authors, it suggests a relationship or connection between their works. This method is used in bibliometric analysis to identify influential authors and to map out the intellectual structure of a research field, revealing how foundational studies and theories are interconnected within the academic literature.

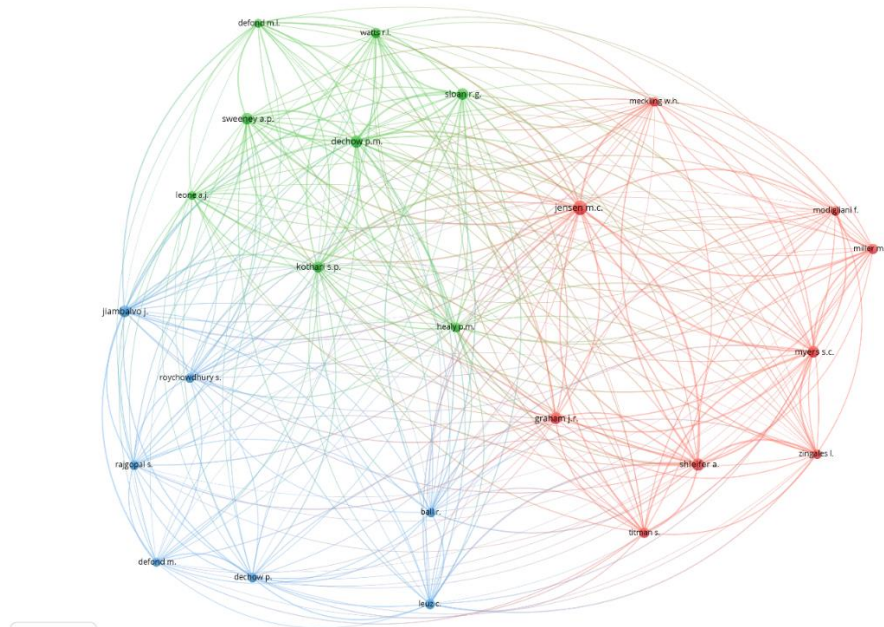


Figure 5: Co-citations
Source: Scopus

Figure 5 highlights the co-citation analysis of the most frequently cited authors in the domain of leverage and earnings management. This analysis reveals the intellectual structure and foundational literature that underpin current research in this area. Shleifer (38 citations), Dechow (37 citations), and Myers (34 citations) emerge as the most frequently co-cited authors, indicating their significant influence and the relevance of their work in the field. Sweeney (33 citations), Jambalvo (33 citations), and Graham (33 citations) also hold prominent positions, suggesting their contributions are frequently referenced together in the context of earnings management and leverage studies. The consistent co-citation of these authors, alongside others like Sloan (32 citations), Kothari (31 citations), Healy (23 citations), and Jensen (5 citations), reflects the foundational role their research plays in shaping contemporary discussions and analyses. This co-citation network illustrates how scholars collectively build upon these key contributions, thereby advancing the understanding of leverage and earnings management through interconnected scholarly efforts.

5.0 Conclusion

This paper aims to conduct a bibliometric analysis of the literature concerning the impact of leverage on earnings management. It uses data from the SCOPUS database and the VOSviewer tool to examine over 80 publications from 1981 to 2024, with five research questions highlighted. As a result, the bibliometric analysis of leverage and earnings management reveals significant trends and key contributors in academic discourse. First, recent years have seen a surge in interest, especially in 2024. This increase reflects an expanding recognition of the complexities surrounding leverage and its impact on earnings management, suggesting that this topic has become increasingly relevant in the context of evolving financial practices and economic conditions. The fluctuations in publication volumes over the years also point to shifting research priorities; certain periods experienced more intense focus on these issues, likely driven by emerging financial challenges and theoretical advancements. In addition, research in leverage and earnings management is globally and collaboratively conducted by various academic institutions. Universities like Thessaly and the University of Economics Ho Chi Minh City have been key contributors, shaping the direction of studies. Influential authors such as Bowen, Robert M., and Shleifer have made significant impacts through their frequently cited works. Furthermore, keywords such as Earnings Management and Leverage help researchers identify core themes, emerging trends, and research gaps in a field. It helps map intellectual structure, connect different areas, and guide future research directions. Lastly, the analysis of co-citations reveals the interconnectedness of these foundational studies, demonstrating how the academic community builds upon earlier contributions to advance understanding in this area.

In conclusion, the results of this bibliometric analysis offer significant valuable insights into the development and current state of research on leverage and earnings management. By identifying key trends, influential institutions, and foundational authors, we can gain an in-depth understanding of this topic's intellectual environment. As research evolves, these findings will be vital to researchers who want to add to or expand on existing knowledge, ensuring that future studies remain relevant and significant in addressing the complex nature of leverage and earnings management.

This bibliometric analysis of leverage and earnings management offers valuable insights, but it has limitations. The study's reliance on specific databases and keywords may have excluded relevant research from other databases or terminologies, potentially resulting in a skewed representation. Additionally, the analysis's focus on quantitative metrics such as publication counts, and citation frequencies may not fully capture the nuanced contributions of individual studies or the qualitative aspects of scholarly impact. As a result, there is a potential for overlooking emerging or niche areas of research that have not yet received significant attention.

Given these limitations, future research should aim to expand the scope of analysis by incorporating additional databases and broader search terms to ensure a more comprehensive inclusion of relevant studies. We could also employ qualitative approaches like content analysis to delve deeper into the specific contributions of influential works and explore the underlying themes and methodologies that shape research in leverage and earnings management. Additionally, future studies could investigate emerging trends, such as the impact of technological advancements, regulatory changes, and global economic shifts on leverage and earnings management practices. By addressing these areas, future research can build a more holistic understanding of the field and contribute to its ongoing development.

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Surat kami : 700-KPK (PRP.UP.1/20/1)

Tarikh : 20 Januari 2023

Prof. Madya Dr. Nur Hisham Ibrahim
Rektor
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Cawangan Perak



Tuan,

PERMOHONAN KELULUSAN MEMUAT NAIK PENERBITAN UiTM CAWANGAN PERAK MELALUI REPOSITORI INSTITUSI UiTM (IR)

Perkara di atas adalah dirujuk.

2. Adalah dimaklumkan bahawa pihak kami ingin memohon kelulusan tuan untuk mengimbas (*digitize*) dan memuat naik semua jenis penerbitan di bawah UiTM Cawangan Perak melalui Repositori Institusi UiTM, PTAR.

3. Tujuan permohonan ini adalah bagi membolehkan akses yang lebih meluas oleh pengguna perpustakaan terhadap semua maklumat yang terkandung di dalam penerbitan melalui laman Web PTAR UiTM Cawangan Perak.

Kelulusan daripada pihak tuan dalam perkara ini amat dihargai.

Sekian, terima kasih.

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Saya yang menjalankan amanah,

SITI BASRIYAH SHAIK BAHARUDIN
Timbalan Ketua Pustakawan

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Setuju.

27.1.2023

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